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respondent in *Bandel v. Department of Health*, 85 Northeastern Reporter, 1067, appreciating the disadvantage under which an osteopath not registered as a physician was placed, owing to the fact that few people would employ one whose services might be followed by the unpleasant inquest of a coroner, applied for registration, which was refused. The Court of Appeals of New York held that he was entitled to registration, which might be compelled by *mandamus*.

Naturalization of Married Woman.—Harriet Rionda, born in Great Britain, married to a Spanish subject, dwelling in this country, applied for naturalization. The United States District Court in In re Rionda, 164 Federal Reporter, 368, held that, as the federal statute provides that an American woman who marries a foreigner loses her citizenship during the marriage relation, it was difficult to see how a foreign-born married woman was in a position to acquire the rights given by naturalization. The application was denied.

Admissibility of Telephonic Communication.—Several men having taken potations from a three gallon whisky vessel too freely, two of them became engaged in an altercation. During the strife, one of them was stabbed and died quickly. Some one giving the name of appellant called up a doctor telling him that the man slain required attention, and adding that he had stabbed him. Thereafter appellant told some one else that he had called up the doctor. It appeared that no other communication had been received by the doctor relative to this affair. In *Chapman v. Commonwealth*, 112 Southwestern Reporter, 567, appellant contended that this conversation over the telephone was inadmissible. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky held that there was sufficient evidence to admit the conversation. As to admissibility of telephonic communications in evidence, see 13 Va. Law Reg. 665. See also 14 Va. Law Reg. 566.

Privilege Taxes on Labor.—The Mississippi Code provides a privilege tax on each individual, firm, or corporation doing a plumbing business in municipalities of a certain population. Wilby, a plumber performing his own labor, hiring no assistants, did plumbing work for a barber. While so engaged, the sheriff demanded of him a privilege tax. On his refusal to pay, he was indicted for carrying on a plumbing business without paying the tax. In *Wilby v. State*, 47 Southern Reporter, 465 the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in unmistakably hostile terms, censured legislation the purpose of which was to promote monopolies and deny the constitutional right of citizens to follow any ordinary calling untrammelled, and held that a man earning his living by his brawn and muscle, by the sweat of his own brow, by doing plumbing work, was not engaged in the plumbing business within the statute.